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appliances, the fact of the disinfection being intrusted to workmen without a professional superintendent makes me afraid that serious work is not duly performed.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected or received bills of health from this office: January 18, steamship *Flaxman*, British, for New York, N. Y.; January 21, steamship *Caravellas*, French, for New Orleans, La.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

CUBA.

Sanitary report of Santiago.

SANTIAGO, CUBA, *February 8, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report upon the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended February 8: The mortality has decreased somewhat during the week, the records giving the following: Yellow fever, 7; pernicious fever, 5; remittent fever, 8; tuberculosis, 4; cancer, 2; diphtheria, 1; typhomalaria, 1; the rest, up to 49, being from noncontagious or infectious diseases.

There are several cases of smallpox in town, but, so far as I have been able to discover, of mild character. I am keeping a careful watch and making inquiries among the physicians as often as possible to keep myself posted about the number of cases in town.

Yellow fever seems stationary just now, but this is owing to the fact that all the troops are now in the country operating against the insurgents. No new case of smallpox has appeared at the military hospital this week, and no death from it has taken place since my last report.

Diarrhea in a bad form and of a septic character has appeared among the children, owing, I believe, to the scarcity of good milk, which is getting very high in price.

We have given bills of health this week to the following vessels: February 3, Belgian steamship *Sagamore*, for Baltimore; February 4, British steamship *Plessey*, for Baltimore; February 5, British steamship *Castledale*, for Philadelphia; February 7, Norwegian steamship *Everdrup*, for Philadelphia; February 7, British schooner *Ulmka*, for Savannah, Ga.

Respectfully, yours,

HENRY S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

Increase of emigration from Cuba.

HABANA, ISLAND OF CUBA, *February 8, 1896.*

SIR: The remarkable exodus from this island and this port of people, mostly Cubans, which assumed increased and surprising proportions about the 20th of last month, still continues. From this end of the island most of those emigrants go to Florida and Mexico. The steamship *Olivette* of the Plant Line has, for a number of its biweekly trips, carried from here each time over 200 passengers, the last trip 237, and will probably take as many or more to-day, nearly all Cubans. As you are informed, smallpox not only exists in this city but in different parts of the island, making it necessary that passengers should give satisfactory proof of protection from smallpox or be vaccinated. Very much office work attends this supervision, and, as many of said pas-

sengers think they are leaving Cuba for the last time, they desire to carry all of their effects possible. The work of attending the inspecting and labeling of their baggage is frequently of more than five hours' duration, and that in such a cramped and incommodious place that one at times finds it difficult to turn around.

You will have observed in the periodicals that every place which was visited last summer and fall on the north and south coast of the west end of the island by a sanitary inspector of the Marine-Hospital Service, has been entered repeatedly by insurgent forces and Spanish troops, thus proving the wisdom in your having those places inspected. There have been many more Spanish troops in and around Habana and the western provinces for the last six weeks than at any time since the insurrection began. Should the insurgents continue in these provinces, we shall have this season far more unacclimated material than last year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. BURGESS,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

ENGLAND.

Report on the existence of typhus fever in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, February 4, 1896.

SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of the 17th ultimo referring to the weekly sanitary reports of this office, and asking information as to the prevalence of typhus fever at this port, and whether it is brought to the city by emigrants on their way to the United States, or of local origin. Prior to receiving your communication I had written to the Department of State on the same subject, a report having reached this consulate that the health authorities at New York had notified some of the steamship lines that smallpox and typhus fever were prevalent in this city. In addition to the information sent to you weekly I made special inquiry of the medical officer of health and found that the city at present is particularly free from infectious diseases. There is not a single case of smallpox here at present, nor has there been any reported during the past two months, nor is typhus fever prevalent, only 13 cases having been reported from the 1st to the 29th of January, 5 of which came from one house. The rest of the cases were of local origin.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES E. NEAL,
United States Consul.

GREECE.

Mortality statistics in Athens during the year 1895.

ATHENS, January 25, 1896.

SIR: I translate from the daily *Asty* of this city the following review of the hygienic condition of Athens during the Greek year of 1895:

Total deaths, 3,104, of which about one-third were women. The greatest mortality was observable between the ages of 20 and 45 years, and the leading fatal diseases were tuberculosis, alcoholism, and chronic chest complaint. Among children there were numerous fatal cases of diphtheria, typhoid fever, measles, meningitis, and pneumonia. Deaths in January, 226, more than half resulting from tuberculosis. Deaths in February, 299; March, 171; April, 199; May, 212. During these